

SHELL FIRE AGAINST
AMERICANS GROWSGas Projectiles Are Thrown
Into T. S. Lines on Toul
Sector.

MEN TO AID THE LOAN

Officers and Enlisted Soldiers
on Way Home to Tell Need
for Funds.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, April 24.—There is slightly increased activity of the enemy artillery in the region of Toul, but the number of shells falling on the American lines is still below normal.

Fifty enlisted men and non-commissioned officers are on their way to America to help the Liberty Loan. Gas shells continued to fall along the American front northwest of Toul yesterday, but generally speaking the artillery fire was lighter than usual. There was a slight increase, however, in rifle and machine gun fire against the American positions around Selcheprey.

A German taken prisoner east of the Meuse has died of his wounds. At one point three German propaganda balloons descended carrying copies of the *Gazette des Ardennes*, which is printed in French.

OUR MEN PRAISED.

French Colonel Tells of Defence of
Selcheprey.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, April 24.—(Delayed)—The valor and steadfastness of the American troops during the German attack at Selcheprey last Saturday is given unstinted praise by the French troops on the same front. This admiration for the fighting qualities of his transatlantic comrades is demonstrated in a report forwarded to the general commanding by the Colonel of a French infantry regiment which took part in the Selcheprey engagement.

"I visited Remenon wood after the counter attack in which the position was recaptured and examined the situation in detail," says the report. "Everywhere traces of hand to hand fighting show that the American soldiers, despite two hours of heavy bombardment by large calibre guns, defended themselves valiantly."

"In the vicinity between the front trenches and the communication trench connecting the Jure and Remenon woods two American machine gunners died fighting on their weapons, after covering the ground around with German dead. The enemy suffered great losses, thanks to this heroic resistance. Everywhere there are signs of German wounded having been carried off, while many German bodies remain because the retreating enemy was unable to remove them. Numbers of these dead belong to German storming detachments."

The French soldiers who joined in the fight declare that the Americans displayed a splendid spirit of combat. They relate that north of Selcheprey an American detachment was separated

The Nation's Honor Roll

Killed in action	Reported April 24	Total
Died of wounds	5	519
Died of disease	11	103
Died of accident	0	102
Died from other causes	0	92
Severely wounded	10	429
Slightly wounded	13	1,605
Missing in action	0	96
Day's total	49	2,966

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The casualty list to-day contained forty-three names, as follows:

KILLED IN ACTION.

BROADHEAD, JOSEPH H., sergeant.
FLEMMER, ORVILLE C., sergeant.
GORDON, FRANK P., corporal.
FOOTE, CHARLES W., private.
OLIVA, FELIX M., private.
WILSON, ROGER, private.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

BROOKS, FRANK D., corporal.
BURWELL, JOHN C., wagoner.
KNUTSON, CHARLES R., private.

DIED OF DISEASE.

MULLIGAN, JAMES A., sergeant.
BALDI, GIUSEPPE, private.
BISHAW, CLARENCE, private.

COOK, LEROY, private.
MUNN, DONALD H., private.
NEWELL, BEN, private.

TIDD, ORA NEWTON, private.
TWETEN, JOHN N., private.
VAUX, WINIFRED R., private.

WAGNER, ARTHUR, private.
WESTON, JOHN HODGES, private.

into small groups and was cut off from the company to which it belonged throughout the entire fight.

Behind the Americans and on their left flank were German units, but they could have retired on the right. However, they decided to stick and fight, which they did with wonderful valor notwithstanding the incessant enemy bombardment and the fire. Numerous hand to hand combats were fought in the course of this long struggle from which the Americans found themselves obliged to retire toward nightfall but only after destroying their machine guns.

In Selcheprey a squad of Americans found several cases of grenades with which they succeeded in putting up a terrific fight and holding out the entire day on the northern extremity of the village. They refused to surrender when summoned to do so, and at the end of the fighting only nine out of the original twenty-three were left. A cook surprised by the Germans and half stunned by a blow from a grenade seized a rifle and continued firing until he fell dead.

Toward evening a hospital which had been established in Selcheprey was blown up along with the doctors and ambulance men. The chief surgeon of the American regiment engaged, hurried to the spot with French and American ambulance cars as soon as he learned of the occurrence. The rescue party passed through a severe barrage fire, but eventually reached the village, where they tended to the wounded for many hours under a heavy enemy fire.

An American Lieutenant with only six men patrolled 600 yards of the front during the entire day and maintained communication with the battalions on his right and left. Many other incidents of bravery are recorded by the French, but details are not obtainable.

Major Prentice Gets War Medal.

ROME, April 24.—The War Service Medal has been awarded to Major Vernon Prentice of New York for organizing and directing the American Red Cross ambulance service at the Italian front.

SEVERELY WOUNDED.

RIDGOUT, VINAL B., corporal.
ADAMS, STEVE, private.
BERROCHIER, HORMIDAS, private.
GOSWAMI, JOHN W., private.
LOPER, WILLIAM E., private.
MONAHAN, EDWARD H., private.
MORRISON, THOMAS, private.
PALMER, LOUIS H., private.
STILLINGS, GARRARD, private.
WITMAN, CARL L., private.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

WHEAT, RENVILLE, Lieutenant.
HOUSEWORTH, JOSEPH H., JR., Battalion sergeant-major.
COCKRELL, CHARLES W., sergeant.
MURHEAD, ARTHUR D., corporal.
HURRELL, FREDERICK D., bugler.
RAMAGE, EARL H., bugler.
CHEEVER, WALTER R., private.
CHOWELL, RAYMOND E., private.
CROWLEY, JOHN, private.
GRAHAM, WILLIAM J., private.
GUTHRIE, HAZEL, private.
KATNER, ANTHONY, private.
STODARD, JOHN R., private.

SWISS PROTECTION

DENIED TO DR. MUCK

Legation Finds He Regarded Himself as German.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The Swiss Government has decided not to press its claim of Swiss citizenship for Dr. Karl Muck, formerly leader of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, now interned at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, as a dangerous German. This eliminates all danger of complications with Switzerland over the case.

Dr. Hans Sulzer, the Swiss Minister, issued this statement:

"The Swiss Legation has decided not to extend its protection to Dr. Karl Muck as a Swiss citizen. When Dr. Muck was arrested the legation inquired at the Department of State the grounds for this action. The inquiry was based upon the fact that Dr. Muck became a naturalized Swiss citizen through the naturalization of his father in the year 1886."

"The evidence in the hands of the Department of Justice and submitted to the legation clearly shows, however, that during his long residence in Germany and later in the United States Dr. Muck was not only recognized as a German subject by the German authorities but he also regarded himself as such. Under the circumstances, therefore, the Swiss Legation will confine itself to looking after Dr. Muck's interests in its capacity as representing German interests in the United States."

The precise nature of the Department of Justice's evidence against Dr. Muck may be made public shortly. It is understood Government agents obtained letters and other documents written by Muck in past years in which he claimed he was a German citizen.

SCHWAB PUTS END
TO SHIP CHANGESTells Board at Conference Out-
put of New Vessels Is Now
Chief Consideration.

CITES ORDNANCE DELAY

Contracts Awarded for 25
Freighters and Four Sea-
going Tugs.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Few, if any further changes are to be made in ships under construction or laid down in American shipyards because of the desirability of different types in some instances.

This was determined at a conference on the shipping programme at a luncheon given by Chairman Hurley to-day. The conference was the most important held since the Shipping Board was organized. It was attended by Charles M. Schwab, Director-General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation; Vice-President First of the same organization, Major-General Goethals and his aide, Col. Hines; E. P. Carey, director of operation of the Shipping Board; Dean Gay, director of statistics and planning; P. A. J. Franklin, chairman of the ship control committee; C. D. Mallory, John Donald, Bainbridge Colby and C. Page, members of the same organization; Major-General Day and Sir Connaught Duffie, member of the shipping control committee.

The conference was brought to agreement on the planning of a new type of ship, whose views were upheld after he had told of the delays in gun manufacture experienced by the Bethlehem company from changed designs.

The Bethlehem company, Mr. Schwab said, could have turned out guns and shells for the Government much more rapidly in the early days of the war if it had been allowed to make them after the British and French models now in use by the United States forces in France, instead of turning out new machinery for a new type of gun on designs approved by the Ordnance Department. His company had been turning out the British and French guns and was prepared to give this country immediate quantity production on them. Instead the designs were changed with many resulting delays.

Because of this situation, he declared himself strongly of the opinion that the less changes made in the existing plans the better it would be for the expeditious carrying out of the programme. His views prevailed, and it was agreed that speedy production was the essential thing.

Before Mr. Schwab awayed the conference much discussion was given to a paper by Mr. Franklin in which was set down the number, type, tonnage and characteristics of vessels which should be included in the programme. General Goethals presented the War Department's estimate as to the number of vessels required, the speed which they should have and the time of delivery.

The needs as shown would be met wherever possible, but not at the expense of speed in production. Work will be rushed on refueling ships to supply the army in France with fresh food. The construction of the first concrete shipbuilding plant on the Atlantic coast

was started to-day at Wilmington, N. C., by the Liberty Shipbuilding Company, acting as agent for the Emergency Fleet Corporation. The contract provides for a complete plant equipped with facilities for assembling machinery. There will be four ways, and the company will build at least eight concrete ships of 2,500 tons and 7,000 tons. The first ships are to be launched in October.

New contracts for twenty-two steel freighters of the fisherwood type have been awarded by the Emergency Fleet Corporation. This fleet will aggregate 204,500 tons. Twelve will be of 9,600 tons each, the others of 9,600 tons. They will be built by the Carolina Shipbuilding Company of Wilmington, N. C., and the Union Construction Company of San Francisco.

Contracts for four 150 foot seagoing tugs and for three 3,500 ton wooden hulls of ships were awarded. Whitney Bros. of Superior, Wis., will build the tugs and the Wilson Shipbuilding Company of Astoria, Ore., the wooden ships.

MONTHLY REPORTS

ON U-BOAT LOSSES

British Admiralty Suspends

Weekly Statements.

LONDON, April 24.—The Admiralty has announced the cessation of the weekly reports of ships lost and the tonnage of sailings to and from ports in the United Kingdom.

The monthly statement will give the losses of British and neutral merchant tonnage due to enemy action and marine risk since the beginning of 1917. The losses for the quarter ending March 1917, were: British, 111,110, and allied and neutral, 1,419,312. For the quarter ended in June: British, 1,351,370, and allied and neutral, 2,236,934. For the quarter ended September: British, 822,483, and allied and neutral, 1,494,473. For the quarter ended in December: British, 782,380, and allied and neutral, 1,272,843.

The losses for the quarter ended in March, 1918, were: British, 657,574, and allied and neutral, 1,123,510.

Clearance in and out of the ports of the United Kingdom were very steady. The total for last March was 1,236,220 tons.

SENATE SEAT OFFERED CLARK

Late W. J. Stone's Place Tendered

to Speaker of House.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 24.—Gov. Gardner to-night tendered to Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives, the appointment as Senator to succeed the late William J. Stone. The Governor announced he had sent the following telegram to Mr. Clark:

"I have the honor of tendering to you appointment as Senator to fill vacancy caused by death of Senator Stone. Hope to have early advice of your acceptance."

100,000 STRIKE IN BUDAPEST.

Demand for Extension of Suffrage

Voiced by Walkout.

AMSTERDAM, April 24.—According to a Budapest despatch to the *Colony Gazette*, great demonstrations have been held in Budapest and other industrial centers of Hungary in which the Social-Democratic party in behalf of the immediate extension of the suffrage as promised by the Government.

In the capital 100,000 workers struck, trains ceased running for three hours and cafes were closed and business was suspended. There were no disturbances.

MINISTERS' RETURN
HOME IS REPORTED

Continued from First Page.

example of Belgium before it since the beginning of the war and the added fact that the Dutch people have fully realized what war with Germany would mean has led to very general belief here and in Entente allied circles that the possibility of war between Holland and Germany was extremely unlikely unless Germany forced it.

The Dutch Government has adopted the principle that it would fight any invader regardless of cost or sacrifice. The reported German plan to send munitions through Holland may be regarded as invasion and may have brought the situation to its present critical stage.

U. S. OFFER TO DUTCH

MAY BE CANCELLED

Press of Holland Caustic in

Comment on Proposal.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The United States is prepared to withdraw its recent offer of three ships to expedite grain to Holland, if the comment of Dutch newspapers accusing the United States of duplicity in the condition that equal tonnage should leave Dutch harbors for America is to be taken as indicative of the feeling of the Netherlands Government and people.

Officials to-day expressed disappointment and surprise at the reaction accorded the offer of the United States, which was based on a proposal of the Dutch Government to alleviate suffering from a shortage of breadstuffs. The offer was supplementary to President Wilson's statement of March 20, when the Dutch ships were requisitioned, that 100,000 tons of grain would be provided for Holland, if ships were sent to carry it.

If Holland does not desire to take advantage of the offer to expedite the grain the original offer to furnish grain still holds, but the time consumed in sending ships from Holland to America will delay the relief the United States is ready to grant.

Typical of the Dutch comment is an editorial in the *New Rotterdam Courant*, received by cable, as follows:

"In the last few days an official communication has been received to the effect that three vessels, over two of which the American Government has no jurisdiction, will be required ultimately to depart for Holland, on condition of the departure of vessels of equal tonnage from Holland to an American port. This apparent friendly conclusion may really be a tightening of the noose, if, as has been suggested, it is an attempt to make Holland purchase three cargoes of grain with three convoyers."

"This would be a perfidious offer, about which disappointment could not be expressed too strongly. We have not a high opinion of American good faith, but that official duplicity could go so far as promises made in black and white by the President of the United States openly repudiated, it is impossible to believe. Such shamelessness has not been exceeded in this war. The American Government must give unambiguous guarantees that the President's promises of March 20 will be respected."

The condition that equal tonnage should leave Dutch waters for America when the grain steamships departed was imposed to prevent an increase in the size of the fleet tied up in Dutch ports by the German submarine menace.

The three ships provided for expediting the grain were taken out of important runs, officials pointed out to-day, and will have to be returned unless some use is made of them soon.

X-Ray Surgeon Hurt in Fall.

Dr. Frederick S. Kelle, noted surgeon,

is recovering in St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn, from the effects of a fall Tuesday evening from the second story of his home, 263 Lincoln road, Brooklyn.

It was feared at first that Dr. Kelle had suffered a fracture of the skull. Dr. Kelle was one of the first X-ray proponents in the United States and invented many devices for the perfection of the instrument.

MILNER GRATIFIED
CLEMENCEAU WISH

Reached Paris as Premier

Wired for Him.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

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LONDON, April 24.—The masterly retreat of the British Fifth Army in the face of great odds in the battle of the Lys would live in history, Premier Clemenceau assured Lord Milner; there was no division of opinion on this subject, he added, between the British and French people.

Approach of the meeting of these two statesmen, a remarkable story is told of how at the time of the greatest crisis of the battle Premier Clemenceau sat in his library writing a telegram to Premier Lloyd George asking him to send Lord Milner to Paris, as he believed that between them they could formulate a plan to stem the flood of the German advance.

Just as he finished writing the door opened and Lord Milner entered. Together they conferred with Gen. Foch and Gen. Petain, and as an outcome of this conference Gen. Foch was appointed Commander in Chief of the allied armies in France.

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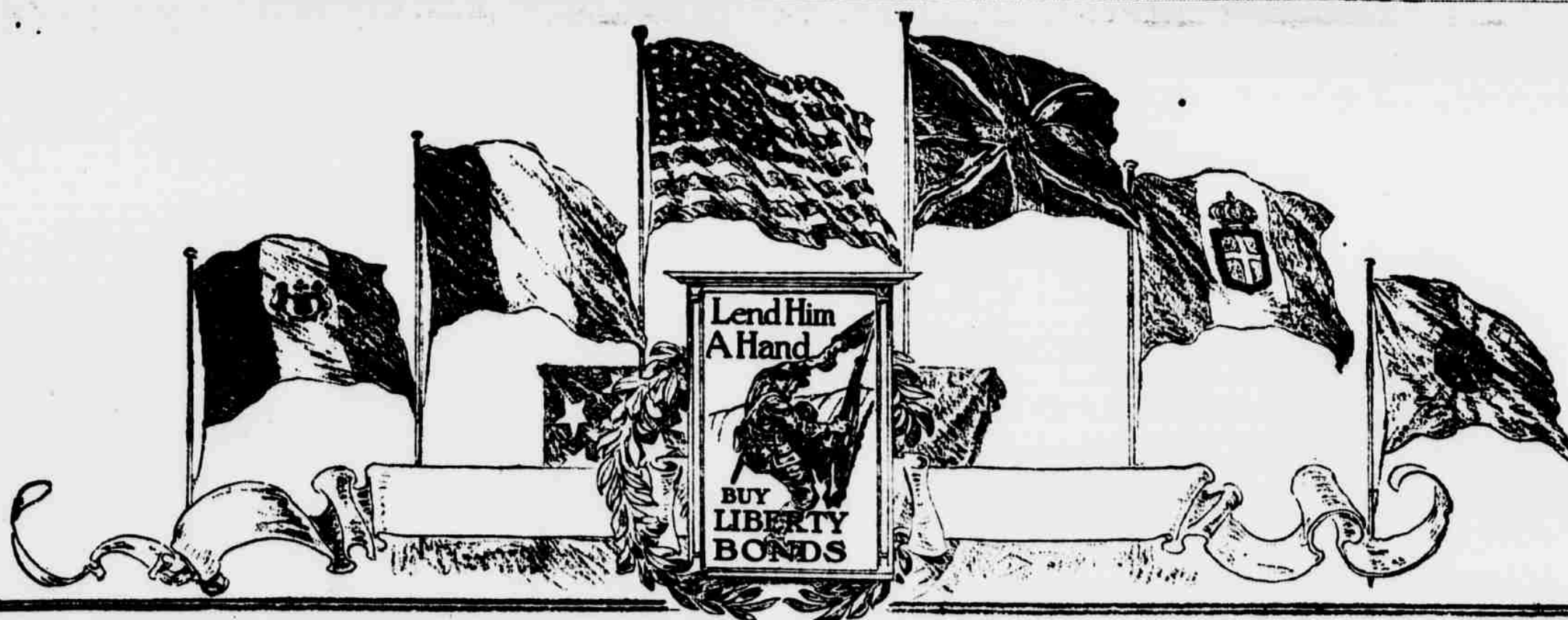
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PIRIE MACDONALD
Photographer of Men.

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UPHOLD THE FLAGS OF FREEDOM

IN ASKING Congress to declare that a state of war existed with Germany, President Wilson said:

"We have no selfish ends to serve." America entered this war not only to insure her own national safety, but to preserve the rights of liberty and self-government of other nations and "to make the world safe for democracy."

To win the war America stands pledged by her President to her "last man and her last dollar." To enable her to put forth her vast military strength now—before it is too late—it is the duty of all liberty loving men and women to invest in Liberty Bonds to the utmost limit of their resources. This is especially true of the nationals of the

Allied Powers in this country. Their native lands, the homes of their fathers and of their loved ones, are in peril, and they are looking to the United States to stand shoulder to shoulder with them in this world struggle for liberty. Every dollar invested in Liberty Bonds will help win the war—help achieve a glorious Victory and insure a permanent peace.

The banks named below, as agents and representatives of banks of the Allied Nations, are co-operating with the Liberty Loan Committee in appealing to citizens and subjects of all the Allied Powers for subscriptions to Liberty Bonds, and will give every possible assistance to subscribers.

This space has been donated to the Liberty Loan Committee by the following banks, agents in New York of banks of our Allies:

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